Educational Research Applications

ISSN: 2575-7032

Volume 10; Issue 02
August 2025

Impact Factor: 3.80

Gavin Publishers

Gavin International Conferences and Publishers Inc.
5911 Oak Ridge Way, Lisle, IL 60532, United States
https://www.gavinpublishers.com

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

In the will of Alfred Nobel, were intended to honor those who have "done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses."

Seldon, Hari (2025). "War Tension and Restoring Peace: A Predictive Life, Liberty, And The Pursuit of Happiness." Educational Research Applications 10 (2), August. Gavin Publishers. DOI: 10.29011/2575-7032.100247

Educational Research Applications
Jr. Seldon H. Educ Res Appl 10: 247.
www.doi.org/10.29011/2575-7032.100247
www.gavinpublishers.com

OPEN ACCESS
GAVIN PUBLISHERS

Commentary Article

War Tension and Restoring Peace: A Predictive Life, Liberty, And The Pursuit of Happiness

GEN5 Dr. Hari Seldon Jr.*

Poet, Founder & Chairman, Los Angeles Poetry Academy, 944 Airole Way, Los Angeles, California 90077, USA

*Corresponding author: GEN5 Dr. Hari Seldon Jr., Poet, Founder & Chairman, Los Angeles Poetry Academy, 944 Airole Way, Los Angeles, California 90077, USA

Citation: Jr. Seldon H (2025) War Tension and Restoring Peace: A Predictive Life, Liberty, And The Pursuit of Happiness. Educ Res Appl 10: 247. DOI: 10.29011/2575-7032.100247

Received: 17 August 2025; **Accepted**: 22 August 2025, **Published**: 26 August 2025

Abstract

If I'm not mistaken, this literature explains where the Nobel Peace Prize is most applicable? [1, 2] Is it for hypothetical philosophical or theoretical development work, or is it for real contributions for seldom peace within armed conflict or lonely battle? The recent Trump-Putin Alaska Summit 2025, amid potential Russia-Ukraine Peace Agreement talks, would be a good example. Wars are a constant tension in the human race, and peace is so desired, by ending a war! War is theatrical battles, fought with destruction, bloodshed, crises, suffering, and deaths. Ending every war is the pursuit of peace, marking the beginning of a noble living, poetic endurance, arts of novel call of songs from near and far away. All new, angeles society begins to be built, and a heavenly state of independent life is possible despite the war-fighting battles. This is a predictive state of humanity's liberty, a qualitative lifestyle in the pursuit of happiness. However, for the greatest benefit to humankind, the original Nobel Prizes covered five fields: physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and peace, as specified in Alfred Nobel's mindset [1, 2]. Actually, the Nobel Prizes were proposed to be awarded to those noblemen who contributed to overcoming the circumstances of fallen humanity, which were caused by armed conflicts and deadly wars, resulting in damages, destruction, bloodshed, wounded, deaths, diseases, darkness, ignorance, barbarism, and the aftermath of long-stands suffering, into the resilient humanity again. But nowadays, the Nobel Peace Prize remains constantly applicable in circumstances of war and peace, As war never ends and peace is a surprising doctrine. Todays, other Nobel Prizes may not necessarily be involved directly with the war circumstances at all but rather focus on their respective fields, since several rights and aids are possibly engaged in the warzone. The Nobel Peace Prize, in particular, was proposed in response to the concrete reality of ultimate war defense and the continuing peace process that a dreaming humanity seeks. Therefore, inherent call of duty concerning the Russo-Ukrainian War resolve, the Trump-Putin-Zelenskyy Endurance Peace Agreement could be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Keywords: War and Peace; Russo-Ukrainian War; Trump-Putin Alaska Summit; Nobel Peace Prize; Independence and Libertism.

Introduction

[1-3, 5] The Nobel Peace Prize, as a symbol of humanity's highest aspirations, has long been a subject of both reverence and debate. Its founding principles, rooted in the will of Alfred Nobel, were intended to honor those who have "done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses [3]." This directive, however, has been interpreted with varying degrees of flexibility over the past century, leading to a fundamental question: Is the prize's true purpose to reward philosophical and theoretical development work, or is it to recognize the tangible, often messy, and seldom-achieved reality of ending war?

Once I have contended that the latter interpretation aligns most closely with Nobel's original intent and the very essence of

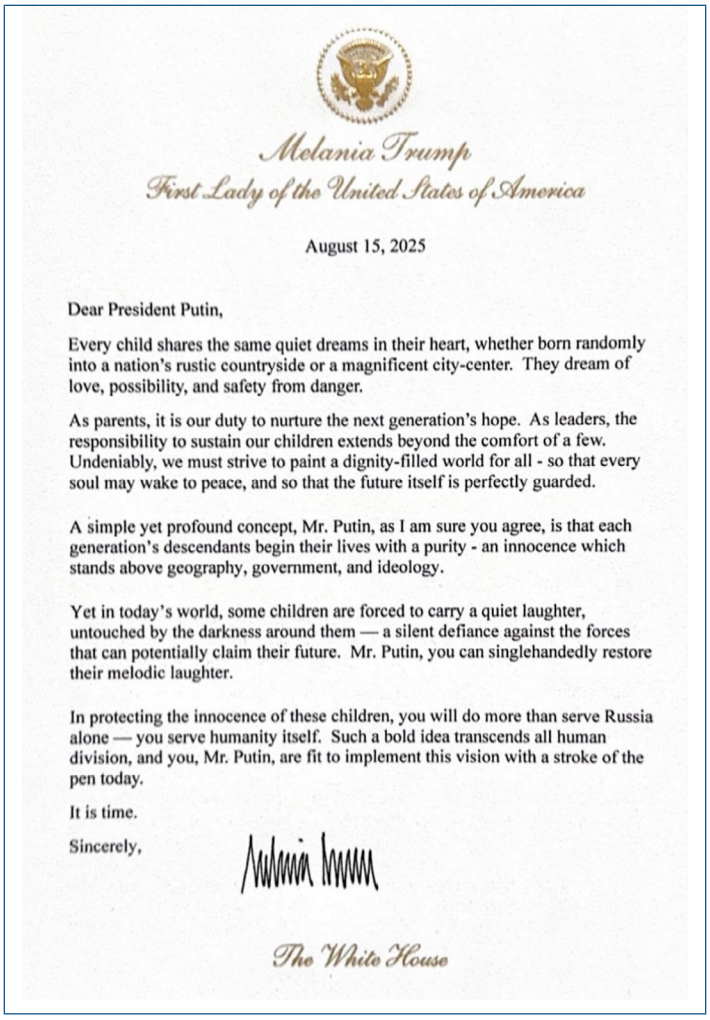
"peace." While contributions to human rights, climate science, and international cooperation are undeniably worthy, the Peace Prize's unique significance lies in its capacity to recognize the immense effort required to turn the tide of a turbulent conflict. War is the ultimate antithesis of human progress, a state of existence defined by suffering, destruction, and a profound loss of liberty. To end a war is not merely an achievement; it is a transformative act that allows for the rebuilding of a society, the reclamation of lives, and the establishment of a foundation for a heavenly state of independent life. This is the pursuit of happiness a qualitative change from a state of fear and loss to one of potential and prosperity.

Historical precedents for this argument are numerous. [2, 5] The 1906 prize awarded to Theodore Roosevelt for his mediation of the Russo-Japanese War stands as a powerful example. Roosevelt's efforts were not theoretical; they were a direct intervention in a devastating conflict that saved countless lives and averted a potentially larger global crisis. Similarly, the 1978 prize to Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat [5] for the Camp David Accords was a recognition of their courage in navigating a treacherous political landscape to achieve a concrete, if fragile, peace treaty. These examples underscore the principle that the most profound contributions to peace are often made by those with the power to halt bloodshed and broker a new reality.

Discussion

During the 158th Alaska Summit on August 15, 2025 [7-10], at Joint Base Elmendorf–Richardson in Anchorage, Alaska, United States of America, President Donald Trump of the United States and President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation discussed the feasibility of a potential Russia-Ukraine Peace Agreement, offering a modern and highly relevant case study, which was further subjected to meetings of European leaders, and President Volodymyr Zelenskyy of Ukraine as well.

President Emmanuel Macron of France, Co-Prince of the Principality of Andorra; Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni of Italy; Prime Minister Keir Starmer of the United Kingdom; President Alexander Stubb of Finland; Chancellor Friedrich Merz of the Federal Republic of Germany; Ursula von der Leyen, President of the College of Commissioners of the European Union (EU); and Mark Rutte, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)—the seven European leaders—joined Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and met with President Donald Trump at the White House seeking an end to the war in Ukraine. Additionally, President Donald Trump presented First Lady Melania Trump's 'peace letter' to Russian President Vladimir Putin in Alaska Summit 2025, which marked a significant step in the ongoing negotiations to end the Russo-Ukrainian War.



Melania Trump
First Lady of the United States of America

August 15, 2025

Dear President Putin,

Every child shares the same quiet dreams in their heart, whether born randomly into a nation's rustic countryside or a magnificent city-center. They dream of love, possibility, and safety from danger.

As parents, it is our duty to nurture the next generation's hope. As leaders, the responsibility to sustain our children extends beyond the comfort of a few. Undeniably, we must strive to paint a dignity-filled world for all - so that every soul may wake to peace, and so that the future itself is perfectly guarded.

A simple yet profound concept, Mr. Putin, as I am sure you agree, is that each generation's descendants begin their lives with a purity - an innocence which stands above geography, government, and ideology.

Yet in today's world, some children are forced to carry a quiet laughter, untouched by the darkness around them — a silent defiance against the forces that can potentially claim their future. Mr. Putin, you can singlehandedly restore their melodic laughter.

In protecting the innocence of these children, you will do more than serve Russia alone — you serve humanity itself. Such a bold idea transcends all human division, and you, Mr. Putin, are fit to implement this vision with a stroke of the pen today.

It is time.

Sincerely,

The White House

Figure I. First Lady Melania Trump wrote a "peace letter" that President Trump hand-delivered to Russian President Vladimir Putin before their meeting at the Alaska Summit. Source: Fox News Static.

The Russo-Ukrainian War [4, 6, 11] is a theater of profound suffering, with its daily casualties, humanitarian crises, and economic reverberations extending far beyond the immediate front lines. In the course of this war, the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic declared their independence from Ukraine in May 2014. The continued military conflict later resulted in their survival admission into the Russian Federation, as well as a theoretical alliance with the Russian Independent State in broader Eurasian terms of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The political and social complexities of this military conflict are immense, making any peace agreement a monumental undertaking. A successful resolution, trading by key global players, would be a

tangible and transformative act of peacemaking. It would represent a victory not just for diplomacy but for the very idea that humanity can transcend its most violent impulses.

However, the negotiations of such a serious event is not without its controversies. Critics might argue that a prize awarded for a peace consensus, could be seen as premature, or that it might legitimize a deal that disproportionately favors one side. The legacy of the 1973 prize to Henry Kissinger and Lê Đức Thọ, [5] awarded during the final stages of the Vietnam War and amidst ongoing conflict, serves as a cautionary tale about the complexities of timing and the potential for a prize to be viewed as political trust.

Nevertheless, the core argument remains: the Nobel Peace Prize is most applicable in the face of such monumental challenges. While other Nobel categories celebrate advancements in the sciences and arts, the Peace Prize is uniquely burdened with the responsibility of addressing the most fundamental threats to human existence or growth. Its purpose is not to reward the absence of conflict but to recognize the difficult, dangerous, and often thankless work of actively creating peace from the ashes of war. The potential Trump-Putin-Zelenskyy Endurance Peace Agreement would, therefore, be more than just a political accord. It would be a testament to the enduring human capacity to choose life over death, liberty over oppression, and the pursuit of a new angeles society over the cyclical despair of conflict. The invention of peace from war through discovering a meaningful lifestyle, the sources of liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Nobel Peace Prize is not a token for pleasantries or theoretical ideals. It is a beacon for courage, a beautiful recognition of libertism in a world that so often ceased to the adversity in war. By honoring the academic certification, medal of peace and the least price of work for those, (will be called) Nobel Lat, Nobel Laureate or Nobel Scholar, who make real contributions to ending war, the prize fulfills its most vital purpose and serves as a constant reminder that the greatest benefit to humankind is, and always will be, the pursuit and achievement of peace.

End Notes

(i) Around 100 peace-effort events have already been conducted in various places around the world with the participation of leaders from all continents. These meetings have effectively garnered noble attention, especially since the start of the President Joe Biden administration. It is now expected that the Alaska Summit Delegations will be able to play a successful role in ending the Russo-Ukrainian War.

(ii) The following persons were members of the Alaska Summit Delegations in 2025:

a) UNITED STATES DELEGATION— President of the United States, Donald Trump; United States Secretary of State, Marco Rubio; United States Secretary of Treasury, Scott Bessent; United States Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dan Caine; United States Secretary of Commerce, Howard Lutnick; United States Secretary of Defense, Pete Hegseth; United States Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, John Ratcliffe; and United States Special Envoy to the Middle East, Steve Witkoff.

b) RUSSIAN DELEGATION— President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin; Russia Foreign Affairs Minister, Sergey Lavrov; Russia Defence Minister, Andrey Belousov; Russia Finance Minister, Anton Siluanov; Russia Aide to the President of Russia for Foreign Policy, Yuri Ushakov; and Russia Special Presidential Envoy on Foreign Investment and Economic Cooperation, Kirill Dmitriev.

(iii) Reuters News Agency reported that the Russian offer included: Ukrainian withdrawal from Donetsk Oblast (~6,600 sq km); Freezing the frontlines in Kherson and Zaporizhzhia Oblasts; Russian withdrawal from Kharkiv and Sumy Oblasts (~400 sq km); Barring Ukraine from joining NATO; Recognition of Russian annexation of Crimea (unclear if also required from European countries); Lifting of some sanctions against Russia (unclear if also required from European countries); Official status of the Russian language in some or all of Ukraine; and Right of the Russian Orthodox Church to operate freely in Ukraine.

(iv) The White House multilateral meeting on Ukraine on August 18, 2025, was addressed as a European-White House Summit. Although the meeting details of the European delegations, including Ukraine's, at the White House have not yet been reported. Therefore, it is assumed that by ending this war, Ukraine may pursue the 1918 Russia–Ukraine Negotiations' model, where it was a client state of the German Empire, possibly leading to its becoming a member state of the European Union.

References

1. Heffermehl, Fredrik S. (2023). "The Nobel Peace Prize: A Squandered Opportunity to Abolish War?" Lay Down Your Arms Association, Oslo. Retrived in Online.
2. Feldman B. (2000). "The Nobel Prize: A History of Genius, Controversy, and Prestige." New York : Arcade Pub, 2000.
3. Fortna VP. (2004). Does Peacekeeping Keep Peace? International Intervention and the Duration of Peace After Civil War. International Studies Quarterly, 48: 269-292.
4. Brunk I, Hakimi M. (2022). Russia, Ukraine, and the Future World Order. American Journal of International Law. 116: 687-697.

5. Nordlinger J. (2012) "Peace, They Say: A History of the Nobel Peace Prize, the Most Famous and Controversial Prize in the World." Encounter Books.

6. Beehner LM. (2024). Book Review: Putin's War on Ukraine: Russia's Campaign for Global Counter-Revolution. US Army War College Press.

7. Balmforth T. (2025). "Outline emerges of Putin's offer to end his war in Ukraine." Reuters. Retrieved in Online.

8. Holland S, Osborn A, Balmforth T. (2025). "Trump tells Zelenskiy that Putin wants more of Ukraine, urges Kyiv make a deal." Reuters. Retrieved in Online.

9. Litvinova D, Burrows E. (2025). "Putin emerges from the Alaska summit with increased stature and Trump echoing a Kremlin position." The Associated Press. Retrieved in Online.

10. Helmore E, Sauer P. (2025). "Trump reportedly to back ceding of Ukrainian territory to Russia as part of peace deal." The Guardian, 16.

11. Russo-Ukrainian War. (n.d.). In Wikipedia. Retrieved in Online.

12. Russo-Ukrainian War at Google News, Retrieved in Online.

13. All Nobel Peace Prizes. (2025). NobelPrize.org. Nobel Prize Outreach.

14. Poetry Academy, Los Angeles. (2025). Los Angeles Poetry Academy, California, United States of America. figshare.

15. Doyle, Katherine. "Trump and Zelenskyy's Meeting with European Leaders Marks a Historic Moment." NBC News, August 20, 2025.

16. Singman, Brooke. "First Lady Melania Trump's 'Peace Letter' to Putin: 'It Is Time'." Fox News, August 16, 2025.

17. The White House. "President Trump Recaps Breakthroughs in Ukraine Peace Talks." Last modified August 19, 2025.